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*Commemoration of the Society's 21st
anniversary, May 10th, 1890*

Co-operative Printing Society

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THE ORIGIN, —

— THE HISTORY, —

AND

— THE SERVICES

OF THE

CO-OPERATIVE

rinting Society,

WRITTEN IN

COMMEMORATION

OF ITS

COMING-OF-AGE,

MAY, 1890.



Co-operative Publishing Society.

COMMÉMORATION

OF THE

Society's 21st Anniversary.

MANCHESTER,

IN

Wholesale Society's Meeting Hall,

BALLOON STREET,

MAY 10TH, 1890.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

IN

Wholesale Society's Meeting Hall,

WATERLOO STREET.

MAY 10TH, 1890.

LONDON,

IN

Wholesale Society's Meeting Hall,

LEMAN STREET.

MAY 3RD, 1890.

KPD 5896
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16 April 1909
Harvard University.
Dept. of Social Ethics.

SEP 24 1915

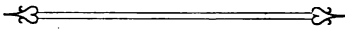
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Co-operative Printing Society

LIMITED.



Extract from "Co-operative News," May 17th, 1890.



THE celebrations of the "coming of age" of the above society at the Central (Manchester) and Newcastle Branch took place on Saturday, May 10th, 1890, and were marked by the same enthusiasm and success as attended the London Branch celebration on the previous Saturday. The largest gathering, of course, was at Manchester, and this would have been larger still could a larger and convenient room have been got. In this case the invitations were confined to shareholders and a few guests, and it



is intended to give a treat to such of the workpeople as are not shareholders in the course of a few weeks. The invitation cards, programme, and history of the society are artistic productions worthy of its typographical reputation. The history, compiled by Mr. Thomas Hayes, of Crumpsall, an ex-president of the society and a present member of the committee, contains thirty-one photographs of the officers in Manchester, Newcastle, and London, and seven drawings of buildings. The year 1879, which saw the birth of the society, is described as one of great co-operative activity. In that year the first annual Congress was held in London. A few working men in Manchester, connected with the printing business, originated this society, which began work in Balloon Street, near its best patron, the Wholesale Society, to which, and the stores and trades unions, they were much indebted. The rules made provision for the payment of bonus on wages. The first report by the committee expressed the hope that a co-operative newspaper might be established. This was soon



realised in the *Co-operative News*, which was for many years printed by the society. The compiler says: "We rejoice that the co-operative movement has a journal of its own, which, for the quality of its contents, quantity, and price, takes front rank among class journals." The guests at Manchester included many veteran co-operators, and the company generally represented the co-operative movement in its various phases of distribution, production, organisation, and propaganda, and last, but not least, the department typified by the pen, the press, and the platform:—

The Pen and the Press, blest alliance! combined
To soften the heart and enlighten the mind,
For that to the treasures of knowledge gave birth,
And this sent them forth to the ends of the earth.



MANGHESTER PROGRAMME.

ARTISTES.

Miss ALICE SWINDELHURST.

Miss EVELYN ARCHER.

GLEE PARTY: Messrs. J. H. GREENWOOD, J. ROBINSON, J. PEERS,
and J. W. MALTBY.

HUMORIST: Mr. J. H. GREENWOOD.

VIOLINIST: Mr. A. VICKERS.

PIANIST: Mr. J. L. VICKERS.

*Selections of Instrumental Music will be given at intervals during the evening by
Messrs. J. L. and A. VICKERS.*

OVERTURE Messrs. J. L. and A. VICKERS.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS - - Mr. S. L. CHADWICK.

GLEE .. "Here's Life and Health to England's Queen" (*Hollingworth*)
GLEE PARTY.

SONG .. "I dreamt I dwelt in Marble Halls" .. . (*Balfe*)
Miss SWINDELHURST.

HUMOROUS SKETCH Mr. J. H. GREENWOOD.

DUET .. "The Moon has raised her Lamp" .. . (*Benedict*)
Messrs. ROBINSON and PEERS.

SONG .. "The Night Watch" *Pinsuti*
Mr. MALTBY.

RECITATION .. "God Bless thi Silver Yure" —
Mr. H. BARNES.

SONG .. "Auntie" —
Miss ARCHER.

SONG .. "The Pilgrim of Love" *Bishop*
Mr. ROBINSON.

ADDRESS - - - - - GEO. HOWELL, Esq., M.P.

GLEE .. "In a Cell or Cavern Deep" *Parry*
GLEE PARTY.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

DUET (Violin and Piano) Messrs. J. L. and A. VICKERS.

GLEE .. "The Isles of Greece" *Dr. J. Smith*
GLEE PARTY.

SONG .. "Bid me discourse" *Bishop*
Miss SWINDELHURST.

"SUCCESS TO THE PRINTING SOCIETY,"—

Proposed by Mr. E. Y. NEALE.

SONG .. "So, Sir Page" *Mozart*
Mr. PEERS.

SONG .. "Uncle John" —
Miss ARCHER.

RESPONSE - - - - - Mr. H. R. SLATTER, J.P.

SONG .. "The Skippers of St. Ives" *Roeckel*
Mr. MALTBY.

"THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT,"—

Proposed by Mr. T. HAYES.

HUMOROUS SKETCH Mr. J. H. GREENWOOD

RESPONSE - - - - - Mr. J. T. W. MITCHELL.

SONG .. "Waiting" *H. Millard*
Miss SWINDELHURST.

QUARTETTE .. "When Evening's Twilight" *Hatton*
GLEE PARTY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



MANCHESTER.



On Saturday, May 10th, 1890, the Co-operative Printing Society had a festive gathering in Manchester, in celebration of the society's "coming of age." The place of meeting was the Wholesale Society's Hall, Balloon Street, which was adorned with flowers and plants. There was a full attendance, and a joyous evening was spent, with the aid of a substantial, abundant, and a well-served tea, music, recitations, and congratulatory speeches. Mr. S. L. CHADWICK (president of the society) occupied the chair, and performed his duties in a cheery and hearty manner. The chairman was supported by Mr. Geo. Howell, M.P., Mr. H. R. Slatter, J.P. (the first president of the society), Mr. E. V. Neale, Mr. J. T. W. Mitchell, Mr. Ben Brierley, Mr. W. Strawn, and Mr. J. Bradley (London), Mr. Tweedale, Mr. Hayes, Mr. O. Lees, and other officers of the society. Mr. W. Johnson (secretary) was kept away by illness.

W.C.E.

The chairman read a telegram from Mr. Schwann, M.P., sent from Bristol, conveying hearty congratulations and good wishes for continued prosperity. Another message was received from the meeting at Newcastle, announcing it to be "a great success." A similar reply was telegraphed to Newcastle of the Manchester meeting. A letter was read from Councillor Pingstone, the first auditor of the society, written at Llandudno, recalling pleasant reminiscences of his early connection with the society, and honouring it for having faithfully maintained the principle that labour is entitled to share the profit it creates.

The CHAIRMAN gave a hearty welcome to this festive gathering, which commemorated a red-letter day in the history of the Co-operative Printing Society—the twenty-first anniversary of its happy nativity. Personifying the society as a man in the full vigour of twenty-one, the chairman said he was sound in limb and lung, and it would be his own fault if he did



not make the best of the capital heritage provided for him. The capital of the society, including reserve fund, exceeded £30,000—not a bad beginning for a young man. The buildings and machinery were worth £40,000, though put down at only £19,000. The history of the society was most cheering; its difficulties had been overcome manfully, and victory had been achieved. He hoped that this delightful meeting would incite to further exertion, and produce increased prosperity. (Cheers).

Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, M.P. for Bethnal Green, who was introduced as a "true friend of the working classes," said he was exceedingly gratified at the success of the Co-operative Printing Society, which exemplified the truth of the motto on the wall, "In things essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity." Those words express the whole philosophy of co-operative association. In the south they did not fully understand the power and vitality of the co-operative movement, or carry out the principles of co-operation as thoroughly as the people in the north. He rejoiced in the success of the co-operative movement, because it is founded on mutual help. Another good motto he saw before him was "Labour and wait." We must sow the seed and then wait for the harvest. Some people want to reap the harvest before the seed is sown. He had no sympathy with those who expected the millenium of labour without self-help and self-reliance, as embodied in the associative principle. What one man cannot do single-handed, many men can accomplish when united. Considering the difficulties in the way of co-operative productive societies, it was a wonder these societies had succeeded so well; but some people can always remember failures better than successes. He found from the "Annual" that the capital of the co-operative movement exceeded £12,000,000, and the trade was over £34,000,000. The great success of the co-operative principle was inducing financial people in London to imitate our movement. He regarded the success of the printing department of co-operation as most encouraging. He saw none of the seeds of decay in the Co-operative Printing Society, which had flourished for twenty-one years. The little acorn had become the sturdy oak. The very slowness of its growth had consolidated its power. Dividend had been paid for seventeen years, and it had averaged 8½ per cent. A larger dividend might have been paid, but good



provision had been made for reserve and depreciation. This society had set an example to the whole world, and helped to solve the labour question by sharing profits with the workers. As a trade unionist, he believed in a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work," but if trade unionism and co-operation had been based upon the selfish principle of doing as little work as possible and getting as much as possible for it, these movements would not have become such a power in the world. He had not lost faith in human nature, and in that unselfish spirit which founded the co-operative and labour movements, not for the benefit of the few, but for the good of untold generations to come. The labour problem would not be solved in the flighty manner of some people who wanted everything to be done for them. He would not care to have even the best things of life doled out by a State-made shovel as if feeding a machine. A man's labour is valuable to himself and beneficial to society in proportion to the energy, knowledge, and skill put into his work. The Co-operative Printing Society was helping to remedy our industrial difficulties in the co-operative way, by accumulating capital, doing excellent work, paying fair wages, adding thereto a bonus, and even sparing something for benevolent objects. The history of this society showed working men how they may solve the labour problem, if only true to themselves. Those who only abuse trade unions and co-operation will not make the world better. Grumbling is easy. A fool can ask more ugly questions in five minutes than a wise man can answer in an hour. Co-operators have learned that capital has its difficulties, as well as labour. There are two sides to the question of capital and labour, and the best way to understand it is to become employers ourselves on the principle of co-operation. He rejoiced that the Co-operative Printing Society had succeeded so well. The excellence of its printing and binding showed that the men took a pride in their work, and they need not fear rivals in any part of the country. The more of this feeling there was, both amongst employers and employed, the better it would be for us all. England got bad repute for her shoddy goods, and must retrieve her good name by producing good work; we shall then be able to compete with the world. The society was doing excellent things, and he wished it God speed. (Applause.)



Mr. E. V. NEALE, who was designated by the chairman as "The Grand Old Man of the Co-operative Movement," proposed "Success to the Co-operative Printing Society." Mr. Neale said it gave him the greater pleasure to propose this sentiment, because in the interest of another society he had, two or three years ago, to assist in taking from it the printing of the *Co-operative News*. It was pleasing to know that the Newspaper Society and the Printing Society were both flourishing. Undoubtedly the *Co-operative News* had benefited by the change, and from the excellent history of the Printing Society it appeared that the Printing Society had not been injured thereby. That was a peculiar satisfaction to him, because from the constitution of the Co-operative Printing Society, it was one of the few productive societies which upheld the claims of the worker to participate in the profits of his work, and he would have been very sorry if the society had suffered. According to the analogy of human life, this society had attained to "years of discretion." The epithet was not very well chosen in regard to men, who often did very foolish things on attaining their majority; but if a society did not possess discretion in its infancy it would never attain its majority. This coming-of-age celebration was, therefore, a proof that the society had exercised discretion. When he came to Manchester in 1873 the stock of the society was nearly as large as its trade; in the second half-year of 1889 the business was £27,000 and the stock only £5,360, not one-fifth part. This proved that the society had not become indiscreet as it had grown old, but its discretion had increased with its years. There was another contrast between the life of man and the life of this society. A man at twenty-one is in possession of his full strength. With advancing years he loses something of his elasticity and buoyancy, but gains in energy and firmness until he gets to forty or fifty; and then pitiless time begins every year to take away something, until at last, when a man reached his (Mr. Neale's) advanced age he was only a fragment of what he had been. But with societies the case was different. There was in London a great institution which was founded by the favourite minister of William III., more than 200 years ago, called the Bank of England. An uncle, who paid great attention to matters of currency, told him (Mr. Neale) that he possessed an advertisement in which

the Bank of England asked for the name of the person who wickedly endeavoured to produce a run upon the bank by sending in ten £10 notes to be cashed in one day. (Laughter.) The Bank of England would not care much for such a "run" now. For 200 years its strength had increased with the great city and empire of which it was the commercial centre. Other institutions in England had flourished for longer periods. The college at Oxford University, where he was brought up, celebrated its 500th anniversary a little before he went there; and a humorous song was sung, written by the father of Judge Hughes, in half Latin, half English, of which the burden was that "man's life, alas! is very short 'twixt the graveyard and the nursery," and that "500 years must pass away without one such anniversary." He hoped, though we shall not live to see it, that the Co-operative Printing Society would go on prospering for 500 years to come, and that at the end of that time some writer would compose as good a song to celebrate its 500th anniversary as the father of Judge Hughes wrote to celebrate the 500th anniversary of his college at Oxford. (Applause.)

Mr. SLATTER responded on behalf of the society, of which he was one of the founders, and said he felt it an honour to have his name associated with the sentiment of "Success to the Co-operative Printing Society." He was one of those present at the birth and baptism of the society, and had enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing it grow up to health and strong maturity. Like most children it had certain of the ailments to which flesh is heir, but on the whole it had a healthy childhood, a vigorous youth, and had attained to a robust and healthy manhood. Those who started the society had no expectation that it would ever reach its present magnitude, or that its success would become so great. For that success they were almost entirely indebted to the support received from co-operative societies. So anxious were the stores to support the Printing Society, they sent orders before the society had opened its premises, and these orders had to be sent to other printing offices. On the platform were gentlemen who represented institutions which had given wonderful help to the society. Mr. Neale had been an undeviating supporter in every possible way. Mr. Neale had not only the will but the power to do the society a great amount of good, and it was



never withheld. The same was true of Mr. Mitchell, the president of the Wholesale Society, in whose magnificent premises they were assembled. The Wholesale Society had given the Printing Society the most staunch and loyal support. From the first the Printing Society determined that their work should be good work, that there should be nothing shabby or shoddy about it, and when the quality of their work was considered, the prices would bear comparison with those of any firm of printers in the country. Some co-operative societies retained the vices of the old competitive system, requiring estimates for small orders, causing waste of time, money, and energy. It would be far better for all concerned if more confidence were shown. He had heard gentlemen at Co-operative Congresses talk grandly about co-operation, who in their individual capacity carried out the competitive principle in the most extreme and mean manner for the sake of a few pence. His old friend, Mr. Howell, was a good judge of printing, and their work satisfied his critical taste. Having attained to a vigorous manhood, he hoped the society would flourish to a healthy old age. It would depend upon the officers of the society and the shareholders whether or not it continued to succeed. If the members and friends of the society gave their support, the excellent manager and the committee would do their best to produce work that would be satisfactory to their customers, and an advantage and credit to the society. They had the best grounds for confidence that the society had yet before it an immense future of usefulness and good for the co-operative movement, setting an example to the working classes not to be led away by phantoms, but to keep to the solid, sound, and sure path of the Co-operative Printing Society, which they could follow with perfect safety. (Applause.)



Mr. HAYES proposed "The Co-operative Movement," the history of which he sketched from the time of the Rochdale Pioneers, who enjoyed the advantage—not universally possessed by members of co-operative societies—of being the inheritors of faith in the movement from those who had gone before. It was this faith which enabled them to achieve such a great success, aided by the publication of Mr. Holyoake's history, which was read in cottages all over Lancashire and Yorkshire. The consequence was that in very many villages



working men determined to co-operate, and numbers of co-operative stores were established. Then the Wholesale was formed. He had a vivid recollection of one of the preliminary conferences which was held on Christmas Day, in 1859, under a railway arch in Hewitt Street, Gaythorn. It was a bitterly cold winter's day, the stove smoked badly, and the tea was cold—a great contrast to the present pleasant gathering. The progress of co-operation had been surprising. There are now about a million members of co-operative societies, making, on the average of four to a family, four million people connected with the co-operative organisation. This is an immense growth to have reached in fifty years; but it ought to have been greater. There are ways in which co-operative propaganda might be worked which would make our progress much more rapid. Mr. Hayes compared the capital of co-operative societies with the capital of the railway companies of Great Britain, to show that we were far behind in amount and rate of increase. In the four years preceding 1885, railway capital increased seventy millions, and co-operative capital four millions. He wondered how long it would take us to overtake the railway interest at that rate. Co-operative propaganda had, therefore, a glorious field of work before it, and he hoped some steps would be taken to increase our rate of progress. The classes for teaching the principles and aims of co-operation are capable of accomplishing much good. We must endeavour to impart to young men and maidens a clear view of the advantages that co-operation is capable of producing for the benefit of the present and future generations. The Rochdale Pioneers had faith that co-operation, properly and thoroughly carried out, would go far to make this world a paradise; and this faith was the ground of their earnestness. We must cultivate the same spirit of faith and earnestness if we would increase our rate of progress. He would quote, in conclusion, the noble words of Mr. Neale at Cambridge last Whit-week, when the co-operators were hospitably entertained by the officials of the University. Mr. Neale said: "Our instruments of action are necessarily material, but our aims touch the highest sphere of human activity by addressing themselves to the profound principle of moral will. We seek to make men richer by making them better, to banish fraud from commerce, and to transmute in the ordinary



affairs of life the bitterness of competitive struggle into the nobleness of a generous emulation. We seek to abate the flood of misery by stopping its springs, to equalise possession by gradually removing the causes of its great inequality, and to convert the productive powers of mankind into the source of general well-being." (Applause.)



Mr. MITCHELL responded to the sentiment. He regarded the co-operative movement as one of the most vital questions of the time in which we live, and believed it was destined to improve the social condition of humanity in every class of society, doing no harm to the rich, benefiting the poorest, and doing as much good as possible to the middle class. Every day he became more and more impressed with the conviction that co-operators must take an interest not merely in our own movement, but bring the power of their influence to bear upon every department of life which affects our material interests and the advancement of society generally. Co-operators should feel that the power is within their grasp to entirely change the social and industrial life of the present day. Mr. Mitchell referred to the powerful influence exercised by the railway companies, and to their great expenditure on land and law, which must materially increase the cost of carrying goods, and thus curtail the profit and progress of co-operation by burdening the industries of the people. He approved of a reform in our land laws, so that this class of property might be transferred without its present enormous cost of conveyance. Viewed in its broadest aspect, the co-operative movement is part of a great social, political, moral, and intellectual force for the elevation of the industrial classes. (Applause.)

Hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Howell for his address, and to the chairman for presiding.

During the evening Mr. Barnes (manager of the society) gave an admirable recitation of Edwin Waugh's poem, "God Bless Thi Silver Yure." Mr. J. Robinson (a member of the board) formed one of a capital glee party, and also sang Bishop's "Pilgrim of Love." The other members of the musical party were Miss Swindelhurst, Miss Archer, and Messrs. J. L. and A. Vickers, J. H. Greenwood, J. Peers, and J. W. Maltby.





NEWCASTLE.



Extract from "Co-operative News," May 17th, 1890.

In the well-appointed dining hall of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Waterloo Street, Newcastle, the "coming of age" of the Co-operative Printing Society was socially and enthusiastically celebrated on Saturday, May 10th, 1890. An excellent dinner was served to the large company of guests, who were representative of co-operative societies in many parts of the north of England; and each person as he entered the hall was presented with the well bound and admirably printed history of the Printing Society. Mr. JOHN SHOTTON (chairman of the Newcastle Branch) presided, and there was a large audience, including several ladies. The chairman was supported on the platform by Mr. John Nixon, Mr. Bailey, Councillor Rule (Gateshead), Mr. Thirlaway (Gateshead), Mr. G. Boulton, Mr. T. W. W. Ritson, Mr. Howat, Mr. W. A. Lowery, Mr. George Bell, and Mr. T. H. Ashforth (manager of the Newcastle Branch).



The CHAIRMAN, who was received with loud applause, said they had met that afternoon to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of a society which had been one of the most successful undertakings they had tried in the productive line so far. (Applause.) It commenced in 1869, through the influence of a few old co-operators in Manchester, and he was glad to say that there was present at that gathering one who was closely connected with the first board. He alluded to their esteemed friend, Mr. H. R. Bailey. (Applause.) In 1873, like all large families, the Manchester Society began to branch off, and it branched off to Newcastle to begin with. They were not yet of age in Newcastle, but they were big boys—(laughter)—and they thought that as north country fellows were very strong—were pretty good men—at eighteen, they would have their majority celebrated that day as well.



(Laughter and applause.) In Newcastle they had had good support from Manchester, and they had been well supported by the Newcastle Branch of the Wholesale Society. Manchester, he thought, however, was better situated for trade union work than they were in the north of England. They had some very staunch friends in the north, but they had not so many as they ought to have. (Hear, hear.) If they could get more trade unions to come to get their printing done with them, he felt certain that the trade unions would never regret it. They recognised trade unionism in their movement; they were nearly all trade unionists who were connected with it, and surely they ought to have a little more work from trade unions. (Hear, hear.) They wanted more co-operative societies, too. They did not want capital; they wanted a larger membership and a larger trade, and then Newcastle would perhaps do as well as Manchester. He was glad to state that during the last half-year nearly the whole of the employes at the Newcastle works had taken up shares. (Applause.) He was obliged to those who had done so, and he hoped that in the future it would be a place that was worked by those who were both shareholders and employes. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. R. BAILEY, in the course of an excellent speech, said during the twenty-one years that had elapsed since the Printing Society was commenced they had had their ups and downs. They had begun with a small concern and had now their large society. He believed, however, that they had more fire and more enthusiasm twenty-one years ago than they had now; they seemed more inclined to go ahead than they were now. He was glad to know that they had still in connection with the Printing Society one old familiar face—it was that of his friend, Mr. G. Owen. (Applause.) Mr. Owen was his (Mr. Bailey's) foreman when he was at the bookbinding, and they used to talk over together the desirability of having a Co-operative Printing and Bookbinding Society. Well, the society had come, and it had been a success. (Applause.) He would not, however, like to see them get over greedy. They now paid 10 per cent to capital, but he would not care if they paid only 5 per cent. They should not strive so much after big profits as to improve trade and to improve the wages of their employes. He believed that the female labour especially was ill paid, and he would like if the directors could see their



way to pay the females more wages, and so encourage them in their work. He hoped the society would receive more support from co-operators and trade unionists in the north than it had hitherto received, and that in the future it would do better even than it had done in the past for the interests of the shareholders at large. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN NIXON (secretary of the Newcastle Branch) thanked Mr. Bailey for the kind words he had uttered. Mr. Bailey had on all occasions done his best for them. Allusion had been made to trade unionism, but he was glad to say that nothing on that head could be said against Northumberland. When the movement began, the Northumberland Miners' Association had taken up 200 shares, and they had got all their printing done at the works; and from his knowledge of other concerns he was persuaded that the work was done as well and as cheaply as at any other place. (Applause.) Durham trade unionism had a large amount of printing to do, and he did think their co-operative friends in that county might help the Printing Society. (Hear, hear.)



Councillor T. RULE (Gateshead) said at Gateshead they were not shareholders in the Printing Society, but they had a great interest in it, because they got their printing done by it, and the Printing Society did exceedingly well for them. One quarter they thought they could do better, and they had their printing done elsewhere; but they found out it would not do—(laughter)—and they were glad to get back to the old quarter. (Laughter.) He trusted the society would go on increasing its success.

Mr. W. J. HOWAT (Newcastle-on-Tyne Co-operative Society), in some eloquent remarks, said the co-operative movement had been spoken of in high terms in many quarters recently. There was to be a report issued from the House of Commons on what had been done in productive distribution, and the contribution of the Printing Society to that report would be one of the most interesting things in it. He noticed in that week's *Co-operative News* that a gentleman wrote and expressed surprise and disgust at the statement made at the society's majority London celebration that £3,199 had been the share of profit divided amongst the workers during the twenty-one years' existence of the society. The gentleman thought that was a miserably small sum, but he (Mr. Howat)



differed from him. It was about £1 for every £60 paid in wages, and that by a society that paid the best wages, for the Printing Society did pay the best wages, namely, the union wages. He could not consider 1s. in addition to every 60s. paid as wages anything like a wet blanket, and it was, he considered, a creditable thing for the Printing Society to do. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. THIRLAWAY (Gateshead) said he attributed the want of fire and enthusiasm, deplored by Mr. Bailey, to the fact that all novelty had passed from the movement since the time referred to. This was the cause, and the reason for the notice taken of co-operation in public places, referred to by Mr. Howat, was its success. At one time it was not very respectable to have anything to do with it, but now it was successful, and everything that succeeded was highly respectable, and everybody had to do with it, even the public men in the House of Commons and elsewhere. With respect to co-operative printing, he testified that the society did excellent work, was punctual in its execution, and gave them the best of terms. With Mr. Howat, he joined in wishing the society success. (Applause.)

An excellent programme was contributed during the evening by Miss Sneath, and Messrs. Tuke, Macdonald, Duncanson, and Winstone. Votes of thanks to the directors of the Wholesale for the use of the hall, to the speakers, to those who had provided the dinner, and to the chairman, were passed at the close. The arrangements, which were in the hands of the officials of the Printing Society and the Wholesale Society, were of a very excellent kind, and the proceedings throughout were most successful.



LONDON.

Extract from "Co-operative News," May 10th, 1890.

A festive gathering of a somewhat unusual character assembled on Saturday, May 3rd, 1890, at the familiar rendezvous of London co-operators, the fine meeting-room of the Wholesale Society, to celebrate this interesting event in the history of the Co-operative Printing Society. With one or two exceptions where illness prevailed, as with Mr. F. Rogers, the whole of the London Branch staff, from Mr. Bradley, the genial manager, down to the very smallest of small boys, were present, and many of their lady friends as well; while the numerous invitations to shareholders, customers, and other friends, liberally distributed, were well responded to.

The practical proceedings commenced about five p.m., with a cold collation in the dining-room. This was pleasantly accompanied by a variety of airs by the Anchor Band (members of the Wholesale staff), who, it was remarked, acquitted themselves most creditably in this duty. Their agreeable service was also continued between the tea and the concert, while the friends present indulged in conversation and cigars to prepare themselves for the pleasures to follow.

For the evening's entertainment a first-rate programme of vocal and instrumental music and recitations had been arranged, and several high-class artistes engaged. Mr. B. Jones (as chairman of the branch committee) presided, and was supported on the platform by Mr. S. L. Chadwick (chairman of the Printing Society), the Rev. S. A. Barnett (warden of Toynbee Hall), Mr. Hodgson Pratt (president of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union), Mr. J. Dell, Mr. C. Fielding, Mr. J. Teasdale, Mr. W. G. Tutt, Mr. T. E. Webb, Mr. W. Strawn, and Mr. J. Bradley.

The CHAIRMAN, in welcoming the guests, entered at some length into the objects the promoters had in starting the

institution, and congratulated the shareholders and all concerned upon their full achievement. He was glad, also, to announce that two of the originators of the society were still with them, in the persons of Mr. Henry Slatter, who was as good a trade unionist as he was a co-operator, and who had been the first working man appointed to the bench of magistrates; and Mr. J. Bradley, the respected manager of the London Branch. Speaking of the business in London, the chairman said they were under great obligations to Manchester, who had borne the brunt of the battle by supplying the sinews of war to carry on a successful trade. They had had, however, there ups and downs, and were not always in smooth waters. Amongst other things they had dabbled with a gold mine, but it had been proved no gold mine for the society, though they had captured a fairly good nugget. Such will-o'-the-wisps would be shunned in the future, and a better class of trade sought. They were now in a capital position, and prepared to do any amount of work, as Manchester, the parent society, would help them to any amount of cash, he believed to the extent of £100,000. He advised societies to leave off having poor paper and poor printing, and to go in for the good workmanship which the Printing Society was noted for. The chairman also suggested that Mr. Acland should ask the Government for a portion of the national printing, as they were in as good a position to do it as any printing establishment in the country. They would thus be able to employ a much larger staff, and the profits would go to the consumer first and the workers next. In conclusion he prophesied a very successful future for the Printing Society.

Mr. HODGSON PRATT, in the course of an eloquent address, said he felt it to be a great honour to have been invited to take part in that important meeting. At no more important time than the present could such a celebration have taken place, when the great and difficult question of the relations between capital and labour was dwarfing all others in the public mind, and great dissatisfaction existed among the class that formed the majority of the population in this and all other countries. Discontent was everywhere rife, and we must consider how it can be satisfied. Formerly discontent was blind, and everybody thought it was in the nature of things that one class should suffer distress and want. It was now no longer blind;

but asked why it should suffer—why be slaves of injustice and wrong? The remedy for this was the question of our time. Not force or war could remove the injustice. The results of force and war fall most heavily on the present sufferers. Co-operators were the most fitting body to solve these difficulties. They have studied this great question, and learned by experience that it can only be solved by justice and reason. The success of one society like this was worth more than a hundred House of Commons speeches and dozens of newspaper articles. One paper actually suggested that, in order to enable the people to get the full benefit of the reduction of the tea duty, special shops should be opened throughout the country for the purpose, quite in ignorance of the existence of co-operative stores, where the benefit will be undoubtedly obtainable. Employers and employed may be at variance about fair pay, because each views the subject differently, and thus there can never be a full solution of it until the worker and the employer are one. It is high time this question was settled. Strikes and lockouts cannot settle it. Neither can be always right, but when both are united as one it will be settled. Their solution was the only one, and the best of all unions was that of capital and labour; both were necessary, and both must work for a common interest. Let each one among them feel that they are working for the success of and to prove a great principle, not of revolution, but of evolution—for the transformation of society. Slow and steady change was a law of nature that was equally true of men and society as of nature itself. If true to their principles, they would show that co-operation is better than strife, that peace is better than war, and by patience, justice, and example, they would feel they were rendering a lasting service to humanity. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. S. A. BARNETT, after noticing the prevalent labour troubles, and picturing a humorous view of affairs supposing a general strike of printers to take place, referred to the custom of coming-of-age celebrations amongst the upper classes, and how he would like to be present at such, and say to the young heir that he must not consider the vast properties he inherited as his own, but that he held them in trust for the welfare of the community, that he must look into the condition of the people on his estate, improve their condition and their homes, rectify



all abuses, perfect the sanitation, and do all in his power to make them happy. This society he looked upon as a young heir, and urged them to remember that, having got this excellent position, it was not their own, but must be used for the welfare of the community, by example to other traders, and by improving the practices of trade. No man or society could do well if working entirely for itself, but only if working for the commonwealth. He desired to see labour stronger, and able to meet capital as an equal, for peace could exist only between equals. For this reason he approved of trade unions, which made labour strong, and prepared the way for co-operative production, which will secure us against strikes and evils of that character. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. L. CHADWICK (president of the society) was received with musical honours, the audience rising and singing heartily "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He said he was not vain enough to accept that compliment for himself alone, but for the society he represented. That society, he said, was started not to gain praise for its promoters, but to show to the world the possibility of a real union between capital and labour. They had experienced some times of difficulty, but had endeavoured to struggle manfully with them, and had succeeded. In only two half-years had they failed to make profits. The board had always kept before them the principle of associated labour, and done all in their power for the benefit of their employés, believing in the principle that working men could best be benefitted by working men. They had agreed that labour should have its right and fair remuneration, and that the difference should be equitably divided between capital and labour and trade. They had now a share capital of £15,940, and loan capital £10,615. The amount of wages paid for the first half-year was £123, and for the last half-year £8,455. Profits in the first period amounted to £6; for the last, £2,100; and the total profits made reached £34,486, which had been faithfully divided according to the principles of the founders. Shares had received in dividend £18,181, and trade had received £2,837, while £3,199 had been distributed as bonus among the employés. The society had a character at stake, and it depended on the societies whether it should be sustained. Let their practice square with their theory, and there could be no doubt about it.





Towards the close of the entertainment, which was carried through in an excellent manner, and also greatly appreciated, Mr. W. G. TUTT moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson Pratt and Rev. S. A. Barnett for their speeches and expressions of sympathy, and to the Wholesale Society and its staff for accommodation and attendance. He asked for the best efforts of officers, shareholders, and employés to make the branch a still further success.



Mr. BRADLEY (manager), in seconding the motion, said he would like to take them a little further back than the book which had been placed in their hands did, and make them acquainted with one of the reasons that prompted them to start the society. In 1868 an important amendment was made in the Limited Liability Act, which gave advantages to the less wealthy which they had not previously had. In Oldham advantage was taken of the amended Act, and the cotton mills that were then floated turned out to be great successes. The capital of these mills came to a great extent from cotton operatives, who could also work the mills. This success caused co-operators to discuss the matter, and see whether it was not possible to float a concern other than a cotton mill. Very few meetings of a few members of the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society sufficed before the idea of a Printing Society was arrived at. From the first the question of placing capital and labour on a sound footing was understood, and it is to be hoped that the Printing Society has done something in that respect.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. CHADWICK moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. T. E. WEBB, and carried. The meeting closed with singing "Auld Lang Syne."



CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED,
MANCHESTER.

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**LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1890.**

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President:

Mr. S. L. CHADWICK.

Committee:

Mr. W. BATES.

Mr. W. BOOTH.

Mr. J. CROMPTON.

Mr. T. HAYES.

Mr. W. JOHNSON.

Mr. O. LEES.

Mr. G. OWEN.

Mr. J. ROBINSON.

Mr. H. R. SLATTER, J.P.

Mr. J. THOMASSON.

Mr. I. TWEEDALE.

Auditors:

Mr. W. APPLEBY and Mr. J. WILLIAMS.

Secretary:

Mr. W. JOHNSON.

Manager:

Mr. HAWORTH BARNES.

Cashier:

Mr. JAMES BOOTH.

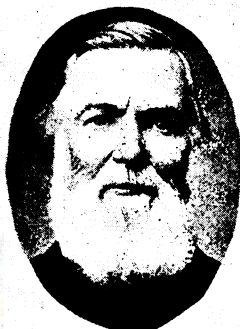
Representative:

Mr. R. HYDE.

Bankers:

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LIMITED,
MANCHESTER.





T. HAYES.



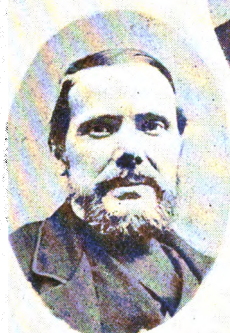
I. TWEEDALE.



G. OWEN.



S. L. CHADWICK.
Chairman.



W. JOHNSON.
Secretary



J. ROBINSON.



W. BATES.



O. LEES



J. CROMPTON.



H. SLATTER, J.P.



W. BOOTH.



J. THOMASSON.



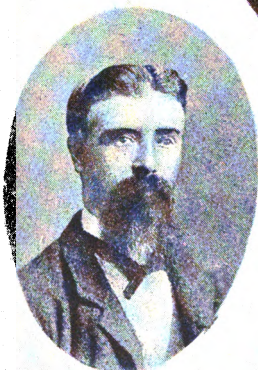
J. BOOTH,
Cashier



R. HYDE,
Representative



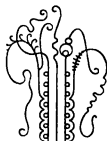
H. BARNES,
General Manager



T. H. ASHFORTH,
Newcastle Branch Manager



J. BROOLEY,
London Branch Manager

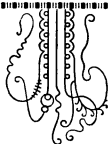


❖ HISTORY ❖

— OF THE —

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY

LIMITED.





→* HISTORY *←

OF THE

Co-operative Printing Society LIMITED.



THE year 1869 was a year of great co-operative activity. The Co-operative Wholesale Society had been in existence about five years, its annual sales were approaching half-a-million, and on March 1st of that year the Warehouse at No. 1, Balloon Street, was opened. The success which that Society had attained in so short a time was a source of gratification and pride to every co-operator; it was an indication of the enormous growth in magnitude and influence to which it has since attained, and it was a powerful incentive to co-operative activity in every direction.

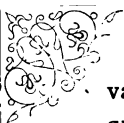
One of the consequences was the commencement of the modern series of Annual Co-operative Congresses, the first of which was held in London, in 1869, and the twenty-second is to be held in Glasgow during the coming Whit-week.



The establishment of the Scottish Wholesale Society in the previous year may also be regarded as having been prompted by the great success of the English Wholesale Society.

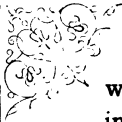
Another of the beneficial results of the success of the Wholesale was the establishment of the Co-operative Printing Society. A few working men in Manchester, mostly connected with the printing business, put their heads together and decided to commence a Co-operative Printing Society. They invited the counsel and co-operation of a number of active co-operators connected with the retail stores and the Wholesale. About the middle of the year 1869 premises were rented at No. 15, Balloon Street. This position was selected because it was believed to be in what we may call the Co-operative Stream; that store managers and store secretaries, wending their way to the great Wholesale at No. 1, Balloon Street, could, to their own convenience and advantage, and to the advantage of the new co-operative venture and enterprise, call at No. 15, Balloon Street, with their orders for printing. It is a very great pleasure to be able to say here and now, twenty-one years after, that the hope and expectation then entertained has been fully realised. Frankly acknowledging our indebtedness to the Stores and the Wholesale, and not less to our Trade Union friends, we can honestly say we have striven to give them good





value for their money, and we believe that, quality considered, we have succeeded in doing it.

The first office bearers of the Printing Society, whose names were published on the first balance sheet, must be regarded as the founders of the Society. A list of them will be found on another page of this little book, and will be seen to contain some names of men of "light and leading." With such a committee it was natural that an attempt, however small, should be made in the direction of bringing about the time when capital and labour will be united in the same persons. The rules of the Society have contained from the first a provision for the payment of bonus on wages, perhaps more properly described as profit-sharing, or participation in profits. The rules, however, have never contained a provision for the compulsory capitalisation of the bonus. In the absence of such a provision the general result has been that the bonus has not been capitalised. It has been an addition to wages, neither more nor less. Had the bonus been converted into share capital, and the profits thereon accumulated, the workers in the Printing Society would, at the present time, have been the owners of £4,000, or one-fourth of the share capital of the Society. Why workers in this and in other societies show so little desire to become shareholders in the concern in which they are employed,



would be an interesting and curious subject of inquiry, but not pertinent to this brief narrative.

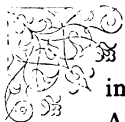
Before the Society had premises and plant of its own, an endeavour was made to gather together a trade, and several friends and societies having confidence in the committee, enabled a nice little trade to be done outside before the Printing Society had a place to do it in. This was a favourable and pleasing forecast of the continued confidence which the Society has enjoyed during the whole of its twenty-one years' existence. All honour to those who gave the first encouragement. The Printing Society's largest customers, and we may add its best friends, have been the Wholesale Society, the Central Board, the Co-operative Newspaper Society, Co-operative Societies generally, and the Trades Union organisations.

It will be interesting, alike to old friends and new, to place on record the services rendered by the Printing Society and by the individual members of the Printers' Board, in the inception, the origin, and the financial responsibility of the establishment of the *Co-operative News*. The propriety and desirability of having a weekly paper devoted to the spreading and developing of co-operative principles had been "looming in the future" for a year or two before the establishment of the Printing Society; and when the Printing Society issued its first balance sheet,



dated December 31st, 1869, the committee's report contained these words:—"We hope that the time is not far distant when, through this Society, by means of a co-operative newspaper, co-operative intelligence and the co-operative principle will be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land."

The idea of establishing a Co-operative Newspaper was not merely kept alive, but strengthened and widened by discussions at conferences and congresses, and by private conversations wherever a few active and thoughtful co-operators gathered together. There was, however, no fund with which to make a beginning, or any immediate prospect of shares being taken up in such a venture in such quantities as would raise a fund anywhere near the amount certain to be required. In 1871, after the close of a business meeting of the Wholesale, an improvised meeting was held, at which it was decided that the idea which had for so long been "in the air" should now take practical shape, and become a living reality. Accordingly, the first number of the *Co-operative News* was issued on September 2nd, 1871, printed by the Co-operative Printing Society. The Printing committee, as a committee, had nothing whatever to do with the origin of the *News* beyond gratuitously allowing its premises to be used for the business purposes of the Newspaper Society, and incurring a very serious financial responsibility

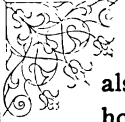


in case the *News* should prove to be a failure. About one-third of the individual members of the Printing Committee performed for a time all the work connected with the general management of the paper, and also most of the writing, except the principal leading articles, which were invited from the most capable friends available. The free service thus rendered was continued, more or less, for some years, until after the *News* had become an assured success, and the financial responsibility of the Printing Society had disappeared. And now we are all able to rejoice in our co-operative movement having a journal of its own, which, for quality of contents, for quantity, and for price, takes front rank among class journals. The Printing Society continued to print the *Co-operative News* until the middle of the year 1887, when the Newspaper Society began to do its own printing, believing it could do so with profit, and with increased convenience in having the printing done in close proximity to the editorial office. We were, of course, as a business organisation, sorry to lose the printing of the *News*.



In the latter half of 1871 the Printing Committee received a communication from the Letterpress Printers of Manchester, requesting them to consider the question of granting an advance of three shillings per week to the journeymen compositors. After due consideration this request was acceded to, and in the Binding Department





also the wages were advanced. The fifty-four hours system was adopted at the same time.

About this time numerous applications were received, asking for information, books, and printed forms likely to be useful in the establishment of new productive societies. In consequence of these applications a complete set of books was compiled, and a quantity kept in stock to meet such cases.

A conference of representatives of co-operative societies in the Tyne district was convened to meet at Newcastle on New Year's Day, 1872, to consider the advisability of establishing in Newcastle a Branch of the Printing Society, to ascertain the views of the societies in the district, and the general prospects of support for such branch. The conference resulted in the opening of the Newcastle Branch before the close of the half year. The new Branch, like most other undertakings, co-operative or otherwise, has not been all plain sailing, but whatever shoals or quicksands it has met in its path, it has faced them successfully. Its first place of business soon became too small; another place was bought, and this one afterwards enlarged; and the question of new premises for an increasing trade is now (1890) a matter of urgency.

In the same half year in which the Newcastle Branch was begun, a plot of land was secured in



New Mount Street, Manchester, on which to erect new premises to meet the largely increasing trade at the Central. The magnitude of the new premises was designed to meet, not merely the then requirements, but to meet any probable growth for some years to come. Not many years elapsed before further extensions were needed, and fifty per cent of floor space and additional machinery were added, and now again, in 1890, the taking down of some cottages, and the erection of further extensions is in contemplation.

In the original purchase of the cottage property in New Mount Street, in 1872, sufficient superficial space was secured to provide for the extensions at present intended, and for further extensions for many years to come.

In the first half of 1873 the Printing Society commenced the issue of Monthly Railway Guides in Manchester and Newcastle. Year by year these Guides have grown in popularity, and have become valuable publishing properties. Although the Guides have never been included in the accounts as an asset, any offer for their purchase now (1890) would have to exceed £3,000 before it could be entertained.

The period from 1873 to 1879 may be described as uneventful, except for one characteristic, which the following passage, written by the present writer for the Wholesale Society's Annual for 1884, will sufficiently indicate:—



“In addition to the steady growth of the society, the notable feature in this table [to be found on another page extended to date] appears to be, that when in 1872 the capital increased considerably, the means at command caused the stocks to be increased more largely than the trade increased. Generally a large trade may be done with a stock less in proportion than a small trade can, but here the increase of trade in the second half of 1872 is 37 per cent and the increase in stocks was no less than 236 per cent. The value of stocks at the end of that half year was equal to 16s. 11d. for each £ of trade done in the half year. From that time the stocks fluctuated between 16s. 11d. and 15s. 7½d. per £ in June, 1879. From the latter date the stocks have continually decreased, whilst trade has largely increased, until in June, 1883, the minimum would appear to have been reached, the value of stocks being only 4s. 3d. per £ of trade done. This affords an excellent illustration that, in addition to the loss in interest payable on surplus capital, the fact of there being a surplus is itself a serious source of danger unless very closely watched.”

This passage may fitly serve to point a moral. Whenever a committee finds its trade stocks increasing needlessly and largely, it should put its foot down, and put it down early. The Printing Committee put its foot down, but not



early. The committee's report to the members at the close of 1878 contains these words :

"The extent of saleable stocks has engaged our serious attention. We find that at Manchester these stocks increased in 1876 by the amount of £1,100, and during the two subsequent years a close attention has only been able to reduce it about £600, showing how easily and rapidly stocks may accumulate, but how slow a process it is to reduce them." This was, practically, a reflection on the then management, and was perhaps prophetic of the change which took place six months later. In August, 1879, the committee issued a circular, in which they took occasion to say :—

"We have great pleasure in reporting to you that Mr. H. Barnes has been appointed to the office of Manager of the Central Establishment of this society. His qualifications for the duties required are numerous and great. To a temperament naturally active he has added a large and varied experience. His business habits and capacity have earned for him the highest commendations where we know that nothing short of the strictest attention to duty would give satisfaction."

It is a particularly pleasing gratification to be able to say now, more than ten years after the public expression of these anticipations, that they have been fully realised.



In the same year, 1879, a change was made in the management of the Newcastle Branch.

Mr. Ashforth, who was previously in the service of the society, was appointed Branch Manager, and the Branch Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the appointment they then made.

In the committee's report for the half year ending December 31st, 1885, the following passage occurs :—



“ Having established an agency in London for the collection of orders, and the agency having proved a considerable success, some of our London friends suggested that this society should open a Branch Printing Works there, as much co-operative and trade union business went past the agency on account of the distance of the productive works. With a view to ascertain the general feeling among London co-operators and unionists on the advisability of our opening such branch, a conference was convened, which met on December 12th, 1885, at the rooms of the Wholesale Society. A deputation from the general board attended the conference to explain the position of this society, and answer any inquiries. The conference consisted of from 150 to 200 delegates or representatives. Generous promises of trade were given, and there was a general consensus of opinion that it was desirable



this society should open a printing works in London. Very flattering remarks were also made in reference to the society, its work, and the treatment accorded to its workpeople. After very serious and careful consideration, your board has come to the conclusion that the best interests of this society, as well as the best interests of co-operative production, will be promoted by the opening of a branch in London, and we have pleasure in recommending that you authorise that to be done."

Six months later the committee reported :—



"For the Branch Manager in London we have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. John Bradley, who has had a life-long experience in connection with the printing trade. He was one of the founders of this society, was for many years its secretary, has always taken a lively interest in its welfare, his sympathies are entirely co-operative, he is well known to most of you, and we, who have known him long and known him well, have no doubt he will be able to give a good account of the London Branch."

The present position of the London Branch, when nearing the end of its fourth year, justifies the appointment then made.

The establishment of the London Branch, in 1886, took away from the Manchester Central the trade which had formerly been done for the



London District. In the following year the "News Society" commenced its own printing.

It is noticeable that, notwithstanding the loss of these two large items of trade, our Manchester establishment in 1889 shows a business of more than £30,000, as compared with over £25,000 in 1885, the year before the above changes began—an increase of nearly 20 per cent. If we compare our trade in 1879—the year when the present management began, both at Manchester and Newcastle—with the trade of 1889, we find at Manchester an increase of 113 per cent, and at Newcastle 75 per cent. At the London Branch the trade of 1889 exceeds that of 1888 by 17 per cent. We thus see that the Co-operative Printing Society, at its Coming-of-Age, shows a healthy and satisfactory condition all round, and promises well for the future.

In conclusion, we wish to express our obligations to those friends who have favoured us with their trade, and, at the same time, we believe they have been well served. To those other friends who have given us the go-by, and, in consequence of our existence, have had their printing done at a very small margin of profit, and sometimes at no profit at all, we would express the hope that they will some day turn their attention towards us, and acknowledge that they have benefited largely by the existence of the Co-operative Printing Society.

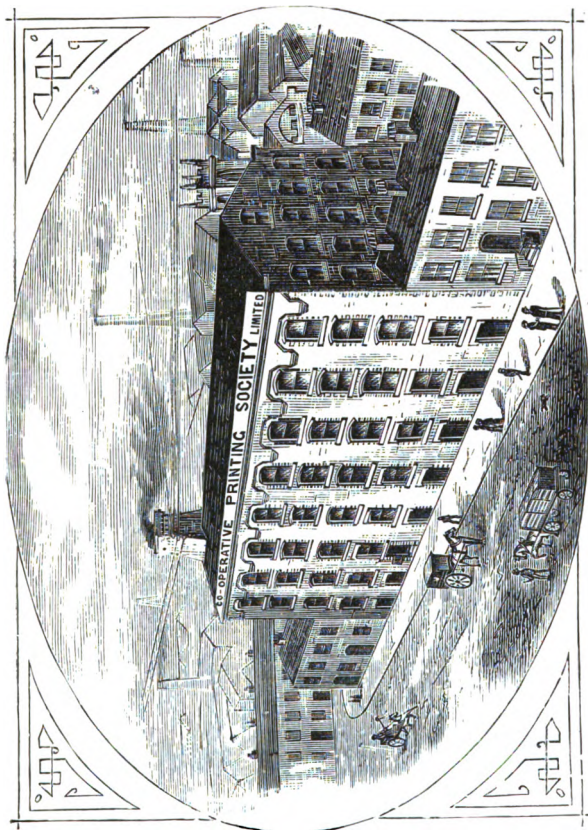




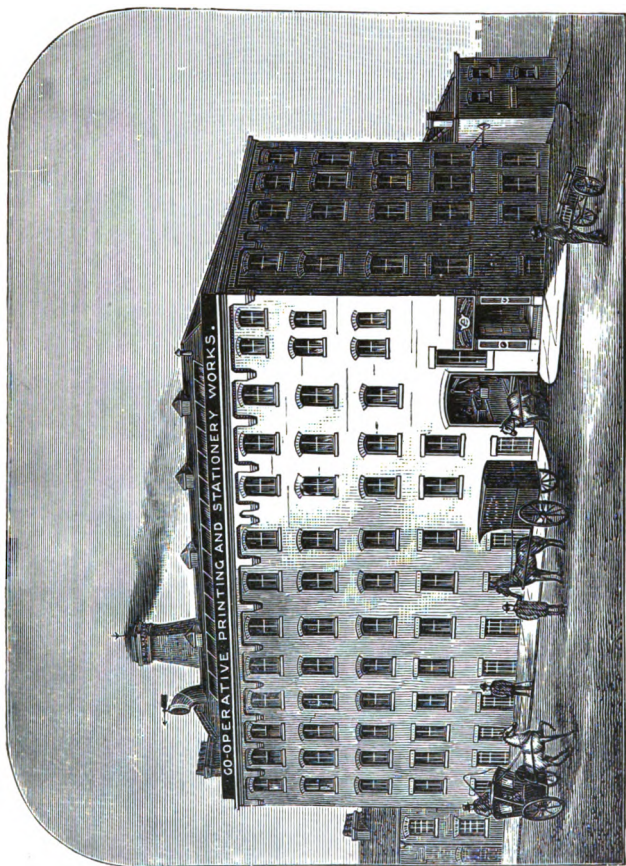
View of First Premises, Balloon Street.



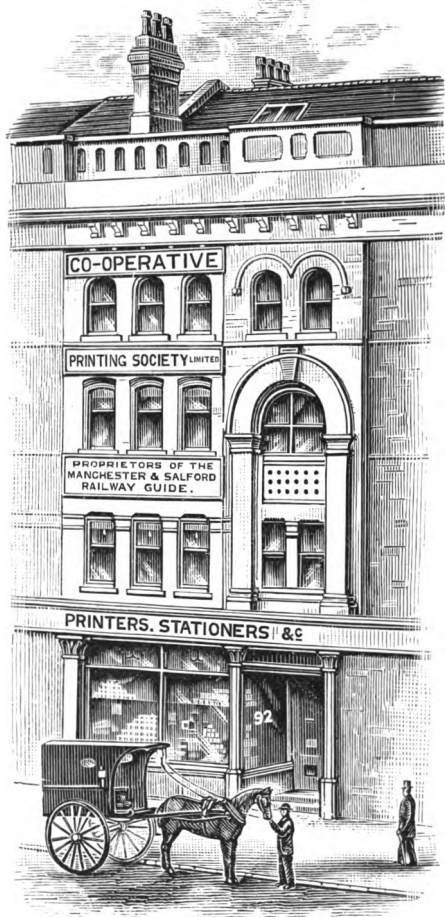
View of Second Premises—BALLOON STREET.



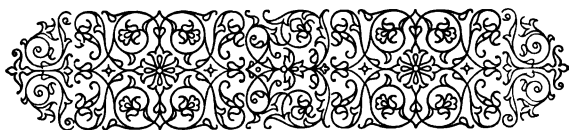
View of NEW MOUNT STREET WORKS.



View of Present Premises in NEW MOUNT STREET.



View of Shop and Head Offices, 92, Corporation Street.

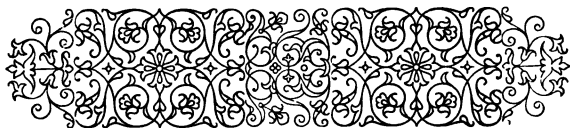


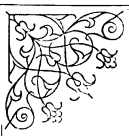
DESCRIPTIVE † SKETCH

OF A

VISIT † TO † WORKS

In New Mount Street.





Description of Works.

FTER having thus traced out the origin and chronicled the onward march of the successful productive society whose interest we are trying to serve, we will endeavour to give the reader some idea of the interior of our Manchester Works by an imaginary tour of inspection through the premises.

On arriving at the building, which is more noticeable for its substantial and utilitarian character rather than for elegance of design, the visitor would notice that an atmosphere of business briskness hovers around it. Perhaps just emerging from the goods entrance is the smart van and horse which distributes the society's manufactures around the city, whilst, if it were about the hour sacred to the matutinal meal, numbers of tidy and thrifty-looking employes might be seen going through the corner doorway devoted to visitors and workpeople, and dropping





in their time checks at the booking office which is immediately against the door. From this point we will begin our inspection.

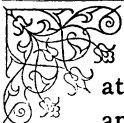
Passing the check office we ascend three or four stairs and are on the first floor, the greater part of which is occupied by the

STOCK ROOM OR WAREHOUSE.

Here we see piled on the shelves and floor a huge assortment of bundles of paper of all sizes, qualities, and colours, ready for use in the execution of the various printing and stationery orders constantly flowing in from our numerous *clientele* of co-operative societies and others. Partitioned off the stock room, and into which the goods entrance opens, is the packing room, from which goods are received and dispatched, and in which will be noticed a powerful steam crane for the loading and unloading of heavy goods.

After taking a peep into the Manager's office, the door of which we have just passed, and noticed in another small office the telephone and communication tubes to the departments, we turn our steps towards a pair of heavy iron doors which open in the shaft of a large and powerful steam hoist which is in charge of a special





attendant. We enter, and are at once gently and noiselessly elevated to the top of the building, where the hoist stops automatically. Another pair of iron doors being opened, we step out into a large cheerful room, well lighted by top and side lights. This is the

COMPOSING ROOM,



where about sixty compositors are busily engaged in "setting" the type for the various classes of work turned out by the society. At one place we may see a poster in process of composition, largely made up of wood letters; at another, the pages of a balance sheet may be observed; while further on we perceive from an unfinished column of small type that a book or pamphlet of some kind is in hand. In connection with the latter it may be interesting for the visitor (if he is uninitiated in the art) to stand a few moments and watch the dexterity with which the compositor picks up the letters singly from his "case" of type, and places them in their correct position in the "composing stick," which he holds in his left hand for their reception. To the casual onlooker it seems almost incredible that a man should be able to retain in his memory the precise position of over 100 boxes or compartments of what is technically called a "case of type," and to remember so exactly as to be able to pick up each separate letter and place





it right side up and right end up in its proper receptacle almost as fast as the words can be spelled. By dint of continual training the eye and the hand of the compositor act simultaneously with the mind, so that immediately the mind thinks of a letter, or stop, or space, the eye and hand are instantaneously picking it out of its individual compartment.

No modern composing room of any pretension is complete without its "reader," and at the farther end of the room, divided off by a glass partition, is the "reader's" office, where we find two men employed in this responsible capacity, each with his attendant boy. In this department the greatest care is taken to ensure accuracy in whatever passes through their hands; and, although complete immunity from an occasional misprint is a matter of impossibility, yet the Co-operative Printing Society has gained a high reputation for the correctness of its work. Adjoining the "reader's" office is a ventilating shaft some 4 or 5 feet square, which runs from the basement through each room, culminating in a huge vane outside on the roof, just under which is a Blackman Air Exhauster driven by the engine. Each room has a large wooden grid close to the ceiling opening into the ventilating shaft which can be closed and opened, thus most





effectually ensuring the complete and constant change of air in the various rooms without undue draught.

After a passing glance at the old-fashioned hand presses, which are now used for "pulling proofs"—having been superseded by the more expeditious "machine"—we leave the room, and, passing down a flight of concrete steps, we enter from the staircase into the

BOOKBINDING DEPARTMENT.



We notice at once that the majority of the employés in this room are females, for, whilst men are employed in the higher branches of the bookbinding trade, there is a very large proportion of light labour, such as folding and sewing pamphlets, rules, &c., the gathering and collating of the leaves of check books, paging, gumming, and miscellaneous work of that class. We employ some fifty women and girls in this department, and we may be pardoned for saying that for their conduct and respectability we rank as most excellent in the trade. Everything possible is done for their comfort and convenience, and some of our lady friends would be surprised on visiting us to see the bright, intelligent, and pleasant faces of the workers whose facile fingers are engaged in the occupations just mentioned. In





addition to the females, a number of skilful bookbinders are constantly employed in the manufacture of mercantile account books, and in the binding, re-binding, and repairing of library and other books—this library work being one of our special lines.



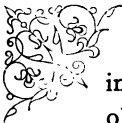
The aid of machinery also has been called in very largely in this department, the most powerful of which is a Guillotine cutting machine of the latest construction, and weighing about four tons. There are also steam machines for sewing with wire and with thread, folding, eyeletted label making, stabbing, rolling, perforating, and a number of paging machines of modern construction. After having thus looked around and noted the stock of leathers and cloths partitioned off in a convenient corner, we will again descend to the next floor.



LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

Although not the chief part of our business, this department has gradually assumed important proportions, as the demand has grown for coloured work in the direction of show cards, fancy labels, illustrations, and other ornamental work for which ordinary letterpress is not considered suitable or effective, or indeed possible. The lithographic process is a most ingenious and





interesting one, but requires for its profitable observation more space than the limits of our article will permit.

We may mention, in passing, that we have engaged the regular services of a talented and experienced artist for the necessary designing and drawing required in the department, who is also most proficient in the artistic work of designing and perfecting illuminated testimonials for presentation.

On the same floor as the department just viewed is the

RULING DEPARTMENT,



where all the various patterns necessary to the production of ledgers, cash books, pass books, invoices, &c., are ruled in coloured inks by machinery. There are three steam and three hand machines constantly at work, which will give the reader an idea of the extent of our trade in stationery books, and other ruled work. Under the management of this department is also a fine and powerful hot rolling machine, which is used for the purpose of putting a fine surface—a kind of burnish—on the printed sheets, as evidenced by the pages now before the reader, and by means of which high-class work can be more readily produced.



In this room, conveniently partitioned off, is the employes' dining room and kitchen. A cook is kept who superintends the culinary requirements of those of the employes who live too far distant to take their meals at home. A feature of this not unimportant part of the Printing Society's operations is the arrangement every working day of a substantial dinner on genuine co-operative lines, whereby each person dining has a dinner at practically the cost price of the food consumed. Descending another flight of steps we reach the ground floor, which we have already noticed. We therefore pass on and descend still further, where we reach the basement, which is generally called the

MACHINE ROOM,



from the fact that it is entirely filled with machinery for the production of letterpress printing. To the reader who has a taste for the science of mechanics, this room would probably be the most interesting of all. To those who love quietness, a speedy look round would be quite sufficient, as the noise inseparable from such a number of machines is considerable. Several of the machines are large and powerful ones of the "Perfecter" class, *i.e.*, machines which print both sides of a sheet before ejecting it from the cylinders; whilst there are also machines of the





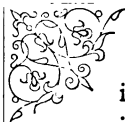
more ordinary kinds and sizes, ranging down to the little machine of the "Liberty" pattern, which will print a tea party ticket or a post-card with great dispatch. We must not omit to mention also the two large two-colour machines, specially built for printing two colours at the same time, an advantage which it is unnecessary to point out to the reader. We have also recently had laid down a large "Marinoni" machine, whose special feature is the help it gives the operator of producing high-class illustrations from wood engravings or electrotypes. In this connection we may state that the abilities of our machine minders, as shown in the excellence of their work, are recognised throughout the trade, and more especially in the matter of printing engravings and book illustrations, wherein great delicacy and skill is required. On this account we have even received orders from wood engravers to print their blocks for them when the letterpress has been done elsewhere.



At the farther end of the machine room, and walled off to ensure proper relations to comfort and health, is the boiler house and engine, which supplies the motive energy throughout the whole works.

Having now briefly described the several departments, we may supplement the knowledge already gained by stating that each department has





its own responsible foreman or overseer, who is answerable to the manager for the proper conduct of the same. The Printing Society employs at the Manchester works some 200 work-people, many of whom have been in the service of the firm for several years, and it is also gratifying to add that a most cordial feeling exists between the management and the employés, whose comfort and convenience, as we have before said, are considered to the greatest possible extent.

It would perhaps be an omission not to mention, before closing this descriptive article, the society's premises at

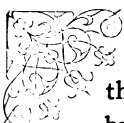
92, CORPORATION STREET,



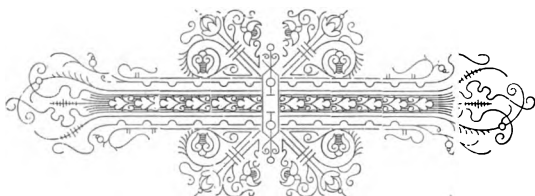
where we keep a varied stock of books and sundry goods in the stationery trade specially adapted to co-operative societies. Here orders are received, and inquiries can be made by the visitor who has neither time nor inclination to go so far out of his way as the works. On the same premises is the counting house, where all matters referring to finance or shares are conducted by our cashier, Mr. JAMES BOOTH, to whom all accounts should be paid, and money orders made payable.

Having thus endeavoured—and we trust not entirely without success—to interest the reader in





the Co-operative Printing Society's operations, by an imaginary visit to the chief scene of their activity, we are permitted to conclude by saying, that a cordial invitation is given to any of our co-operative customers and friends from a distance, to view the works in reality, by making an appointment with one of the recognised authorities, and with this cordial invitation we make our bow.



CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED,
MANCHESTER.

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**First Officers of the Society in 1869.**

~~~~~

President :

Mr. HENRY R. SLATTER, MANCHESTER.

Board of Management :

Mr. ISAIAH LEE, OLDHAM.

Mr. THOS. SLATER, BURY.

Mr. JOSEPH WARDLOW,
MOSSLEY.

Mr. HENRY WHILEY,
MANCHESTER.

Mr. WILLIAM NUTTALL,
OLDHAM.

Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS,
MANCHESTER.

Mr. EDWARD BARNES,
MANCHESTER.

Mr. HENRY R. BAILEY,
MANCHESTER.

Mr. H. TOTTEN, „

Mr. JOHN HUGHES, „

Mr. JOHN BRADLEY,
MANCHESTER.

Mr. ISAAC TWEEDALE,
BLACKLEY.

Auditors :

Mr. HENRY C. PINGSTONE, MANCHESTER.

Mr. ABRAHAM HOWARD, ROCHDALE.

Treasurer :

Mr. CHRISTOPHER BARKER, MANCHESTER.

Secretary :

Mr. ROBERT STAPLETON, MANCHESTER.

Manager :

Mr. JOHN HARDMAN, MANCHESTER.





LIST OF GENTLEMEN

Who have been officially connected with the Board of Management

OF THE

GO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY,

SINCE ITS FORMATION IN 1869.

MANCHESTER.

Mr. JONAH ANDREWS.

„ W. APPLEBY.
„ HENRY R. BAILEY.
„ C. BARKER.
„ EDWARD BARNES.
„ HAWORTH BARNES.
„ WM. BATES.
„ D. BAXTER.
„ WM. BOOTH.
„ JOHN BRADLEY.
„ CHAS. BREARLEY.
„ NOAH BRIGGS.
„ S. L. CHADWICK.
„ H. CHAPPELL.
„ G. F. CORKEINE.
„ J. CROMPTON.
„ W. W. DAWSON.
„ D. DEMPSEY.
„ W. ENTWISTLE.
„ E. FARNWORTH.
„ W. FOSTER.
„ T. GREENHALGH.
„ J. HALSTEAD.
„ JOHN HARDMAN.
„ J. C. HATTERSLEY.
„ THOMAS HAYES.
„ ABRAHAM HOWARD.
„ JOHN HUGHES.

Mr. WM. JOHNSON.

„ ISAIAH LEE.
„ OSWALD LEES.
„ W. LEES.
„ J. S. MURCHIE.
„ WILLIAM NUTTALL.
„ GEORGE OWEN.
„ J. M. PERCIVAL.
„ JOHN PHILLIPS.
„ H. C. PINGSTONE.
„ J. D. PRIOR.
„ THOMAS REASON.
„ JOS. RICHARDSON.
„ JAS. ROBINSON.
„ P. SHORROCKS.
„ THOMAS SLATER.
„ H. R. SLATTER, J.P.
„ FRED. SMITH.
„ ED. SMITH.
„ R. STAPLETON.
„ JAMES SWIFT.
„ J. TATTERSALL.
„ J. THOMASSON.
„ H. TOTTEN.
„ ISAAC TWEEDALE.
„ JOSEPH WARDLOW.
„ HENRY WHILEY.
„ THOMAS WOOD.





NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BRANCH,

Established 1873.

Mr. W. T. AIRD.

- „ T. H. ASHFORTH.
- „ H. R. BAILEY.
- „ J. BATTERSBY.
- „ GEO. BELL.
- „ GEO. B. BEVERIDGE.
- „ MICHAEL BOND.
- „ G. BOULT.
- „ JOHN CURRY.
- „ GEO. DOVER.
- „ JOSEPH ELLIOTT.
- „ GEO. FRYER.
- „ JOHN GOSS.

Mr. JAS. HUDSON.

- „ LIDDELL.
- „ W. A. LOWERY.
- „ JOHN Mc.PHERSON.
- „ E. MONKS.
- „ H. NIXON.
- „ J. PATTERSON.
- „ T. W. W. RITSON.
- „ T. SHOTTON.
- „ ROBT. STAPLETON.
- „ W. J. WARD.
- „ JAMES WILD.
- „ M. WILKINSON.

Dr. RUTHERFORD.



LONDON BRANCH,

Established 1886.

Mr. J. BRADLEY.

- „ J. DELL.
- „ C. FIELDING.
- „ B. JONES.

Mr. W. STRAWN.

- „ J. TEASDALE.
 - „ W. G. TUTT.
 - „ T. E. WEBB.
- 



The Co-operative Printing Society

in its constitution and practice recognises the principle of "Co-operative Production" as generally understood by making the worker or producer a partner in the profits. It is considered that this can have but one result, and that is, the encouragement of diligence and economy, and consequently the highest elevation of the worker.

W. C. 13





NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BRANCH,

40, HIGH BRIDGE,

Newcastle-on-Tyne.



NEWCASTLE BRANCH
OF THE
Co-operative Printing Society
LIMITED,
40 HIGH BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

President Mr. J. SHOTTON.

Committee :

Mr. GEORGE BELL. Mr. JAMES HUDSON.
Mr. GEORGE BOULT. Mr. W. A. LOWERY.
Mr. T. W. W. RITSON.

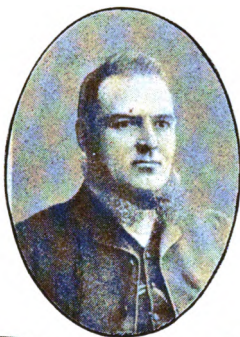
Secretary : **Branch Manager :**
Mr. J. NIXON. Mr. T. H. ASHFORTH.

The above Branch was established in 1873, for the better accommodation of customers in the North, and we again beg to thank our friends for the hearty support they have accorded us hitherto, and solicit a continuance of their favours. With the efficient staff employed, we are in a position to execute all orders for

PRINTING, STATIONERY,
AND
BOOKBINDING,

PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN
OUR LINE REQUIRED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.





W. A. LOWERY.

T. W. W. RITSON.

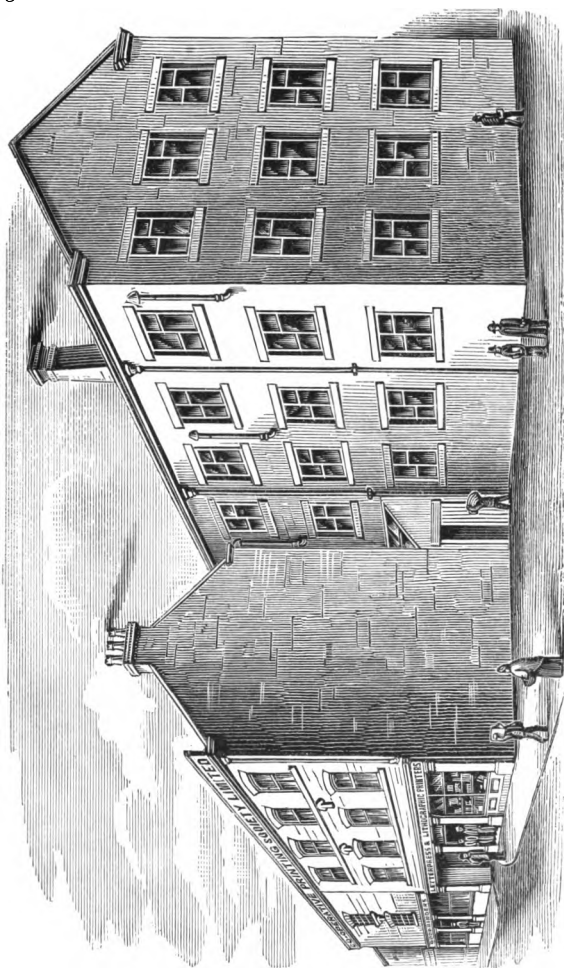
G. BELL.

J. SHOTTON, CHAIRMAN.

J. NIXON, SECY.

G. BOULT.

J. HUDSON.



Newcastle-on-Tyne Premises, 40, High Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



LONDON BRANCH,

6, SALISBURY COURT, FLEET STREET,

London, E.C.





LONDON BRANCH

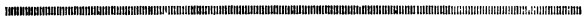
OF THE

Co-operative Printing Society Limited,

6, SALISBURY COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.



President.

Mr. BENJAMIN JONES.

Committee.

Mr. J. DELL.

Mr. J. TEASDALE.

Mr. C. FIELDING.

Mr. W. G. TUTT.

Mr. T. E. WEBB.

Secretary.

Branch Manager.

Mr. W. STRAWN.

Mr. J. BRADLEY.



The LONDON BRANCH was commenced four years ago (1886), and has attained a large measure of success. Our thanks are due to the societies and friends in the South, and we trust to fully merit continued support.



GENERAL PRINTING, STATIONERY,

Bookbinding,

AND WRAPPING PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.





W. G. TUTT.

C. FIELDING.

T. E. WEBB.

J. TEASDALE.

W. STRAWN, SECY.

B. JONES, CHAIRMAN.

J. DELL.



London Premises, 6, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. London, E.C.

TABLE

COMPILED FROM

THE BALANCE SHEETS & BOOKS OF THE SOCIETY,

For the 41 Half Years, from December, 1869, to December, 1889.

HALF-YEAR.	Shareholders at the end of each half-y.	Capital.			Trade done, including Work in Progress.	Trade Stocks.	Interest on Loans and Reserve.	Trade * Expended.
		Share.	Loan.	R's r's Fund.				
1869 ..	92	£445	£222	nil.	£417	£118	£2	£57
1870 ..	108	639	440	£17	1,050	298	9	159
1870 ..	126	976	586	59	1,614	882	12	219
1871 ..	178	1,981	701	82	1,798	800	18	263
1871 ..	208	2,955	2,959	116	2,702	1,122	51	298
1872 ..	330	6,797	8,771	256	4,590	1,596	88	508
1872 ..	361	8,229	10,252	386	6,290	5,324	162	780
1873 ..	371	9,495	15,000	495	9,092	6,908	308	1,390
1873 ..	372	9,775	16,560	241	8,434	7,119	411	1,468
1874 ..	370	9,799	16,479	286	12,444	6,462	408	1,642
1874 ..	361	9,828	16,011	367	10,727	6,446	401	1,383
1875 ..	368	9,860	17,786	470	10,150	6,320	407	1,299
1875 ..	361	9,974	23,880	564	10,774	7,741	555	1,392
1876 ..	368	10,052	24,786	629	12,534	8,692	608	1,491
1876 ..	368	10,705	24,391	788	12,172	9,108	627	1,492
1877 ..	368	10,908	24,170	948	12,871	9,210	608	1,509
1877 ..	368	11,393	27,281	1,022	12,272	9,321	676	1,686
1878 ..	378	11,565	27,950	1,047	12,584	9,311	745	1,641
1878 ..	378	11,565	27,061	110	11,210	8,758	788	1,580
1879 ..	374	11,579	26,558	nil.	10,286	7,982	698	1,496
1879 ..	373	11,479	24,821	nil.	11,051	8,690	647	1,589
1880 ..	378	11,488	23,312	nil.	11,110	5,758	624	1,496
1880 ..	372	11,584	22,541	175	12,848	4,879	578	1,472
1881 ..	374	11,650	20,364	278	12,314	4,880	524	1,514
1881 ..	380	11,980	18,408	388	14,986	3,843	508	1,630
1882 ..	419	18,426	16,475	610	14,111	3,674	459	1,525
1882 ..	420	18,623	16,567	1,245	16,448	3,557	425	1,514
1883 ..	420	14,125	12,305	1,296	16,566	3,494	372	1,651
1883 ..	425	14,751	13,017	1,477	17,684	3,782	330	1,574
1884 ..	429	14,848	13,689	1,941	17,304	3,701	339	1,799
1884 ..	431	14,903	12,352	2,050	20,041	3,672	308	1,879
1885 ..	431	14,944	13,022	2,101	18,144	4,898	304	1,941
1885 ..	434	15,127	13,074	2,435	19,998	3,844	317	2,057
1886 ..	463	15,416	13,158	2,518	19,338	3,973	320	2,415
1886 ..	476	15,545	13,162	2,582	23,002	4,508	322	2,732
1887 ..	510	15,750	13,028	2,654	21,332	4,332	321	3,050
1887 ..	508	15,738	12,551	3,111	21,980	4,728	330	3,026
1888 ..	505	15,797	12,551	3,326	22,302	5,294	332	3,027
1888 ..	519	15,888	12,588	3,522	23,942	5,412	336	3,037
1889 ..	523	15,908	12,588	3,788	24,247	5,759	343	3,221
1889 ..	536	15,945	10,615	3,919	27,380	5,332	327	3,137
Totals...	536	15,945	10,615	3,919	550,914	5,362	15,878	66,819

* Including Interest on Loans and Reserve.

TABLE for the 41 Half Years, from December, 1866,
to December, 1889.—Continued.

HALF-YEAR.	Productive Wages.	Wages for Disturb. & Management	Total Wages.	Profit Realized.	Dividend on Shares.		Dividend on Trade.	Buildings, Fittings, and Machinery.	
					Rate per cent.	Amt.		Depreciation allow'd	Pres't Value.
1869..	£	£	£128	6	nil.	£	£	£12	£785
1870..	..	..	890	54	10	88	nil.	49	980
1870..	..	..	538	151	17½	68	nil.	79	1,040
1871..	..	..	682	175	14	101	nil.	88	1,480
1871..	..	..	990	297	14	175	nil.	119	4,467
1872..	..	..	1,681	898	12	260	nil.	174	6,155
1872..	..	..	2,164	877	8½	806	nil.	281	18,816
1873..	..	..	8,410	525	8½	899	58	450	16,948
1873..	..	..	3,718	†288	nil.	..	..	470	17,818
1874..	..	..	4,796	574	10	489	122	480	17,459
1874..	..	..	4,298	660	9	441	73	372	17,888
1875..	..	..	4,079	446	7½	369	..	381	18,390
1875..	..	..	4,232	444	7½	378	..	408	24,032
1876..	..	..	4,945	517	7½	375	..	438	24,050
1876..	8,744	728	4,472	529	7½	382	..	454	24,523
1877..	4,278	718	4,986	551	7½	404	..	446	24,242
1877..	3,864	680	4,544	388	5	275	..	444	24,181
1878..	4,283	650	4,933	112	nil.	..	..	460	24,432
1878..	3,750	640	4,390	202	5	289	..	451	24,209
1879..	3,884	626	4,460	†284	nil.	..	..	438	23,817
1879..	3,711	580	4,291	609	5	289	..	427	23,466
1880..	3,625	586	4,211	708	5	289	..	416	23,123
1880..	3,744	680	4,374	1,248	7½	435	..	409	22,908
1881..	4,008	648	4,651	548	7½	440	..	405	22,728
1881..	4,270	708	4,978	1,189	10	667	150	408	22,749
1882..	4,516	771	5,287	706	7½	500	..	405	22,627
1882..	4,770	895	5,665	1,660	10	675	170	406	22,606
1883..	4,662	970	5,632	984	8½	609	87	409	22,984
1883..	4,855	942	5,797	1,855	10	718	178	426	19,090
1884..	5,038	1,082	6,065	1,012	8½	636	91	422	19,842
1884..	5,117	1,047	6,164	1,584	10	780	188	491	22,408
1885..	5,308	1,023	6,331	1,551	10	781	180	470	22,063
1885..	4,871	1,104	5,975	1,787	10	788	180	591	21,238
1886..	5,462	1,009	6,471	1,247	10	750	201	902	20,026
1886..	5,789	1,107	6,846	1,780	10	767	189	1,002	22,227
1887..	6,122	1,242	7,364	982	7½	578	..	1,081	21,414
1887..	5,741	1,259	7,000	1,437	10	774	194	1,062	21,162
1888..	6,052	1,247	7,299	1,688	10	779	193	1,105	21,097
1888..	6,254	1,294	7,548	1,849	10	782	196	1,160	21,015
1889..	6,585	1,491	8,076	2,026	10	785	194	1,179	20,838
1889..	6,880	1,575	8,455	2,100	10	789	198	1,208	19,093
Tot'ls	181,068	25,192	192,176	34,486	8½	18,181	2,887	20818½	19,098

† Loss.

Also, £4,560 Special Depreciation, making a Total of £25,378. Bonus on Wages amounting to £3,199 has been distributed amongst the Employés. Donations to Charitable or Public Objects amount to £596.

List of Shareholders.



CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Aberdare	Burnopfield
Accrington and Church	Bury
Amble	Chelsea and Fulham
Annfield Plain	Chester-le-Street
Aspatria	Childs Hill & Cricklewood
Backworth	Choppington
Bacup	Churwell
Baildon	Clayton-le-Moors
Banbury	Cleckheaton
Barrowford Industrial	Colchester and East Essex
Barrowford Progressive	Colne
Batley	Consett Indus. & Provident
Battersea and Wandsworth	Co-operative Insurance
Bedford	Co-operative Newspaper
Bingley	Co-operative Union
Birkenshaw	Co-operative Wholesale
Birtley	Cramlington District
Blackley	Crays
Blaenavon	Crewe Friendly
Blaydon District Industrial	Delph
Bolton, Great and Little	Derby Provident
Borough of Gravesend	Derwent Flour
Borough of Marylebone	Dewsbury Pioneers'
Bowes Park	Disley
Bradford Provident	Doncaster Mutual
Brixton Industrial	Droylsden
Brixton Result	Durham
Broomhill	Earlestown

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.—*Continued.*

East Surrey	Long Eaton
Eccles	Low Moorsley
Eccles Indus. Manufacturing	Low Wortley
Eckington	Macclesfield
Edgeworth	Manchester & Salford Equit.
Failsworth	Maryport Industrial
Farnworth and Kearsley	Masbro' Equitable
Finsbury	Meltham Industrial
Gloucester	Middleton and Tonge
Great Horton	Milford
Greenfield	Mossley
Guisseley	New Brancepeth
Hadfield	Newbottle
Halifax	New Brompton
Halstead	New Mills
Harwich and Dovercourt	North Shields
Haslingden	Norwich
Heckmondwike	Oldham Equitable
Hetton Downs	Oldham Industrial
Heywood	Over Darwen
Higham	Pelton Fell New
Horwich Industrial	Pendleton Industrial
Howdon and Percy Main	Pittington
Hucknall Torkard	Prestwich
Huddersfield Industrial	Ramsbottom
Hulme Pioneers'	Rawtenstall Industrial
Hyde	Reading
Keighley	Reigate
Kensington & Notting Hill	Ripley
Kirkby-in-Furness	Rochdale Equitable Pioneers'
Lenton and Nottingham	Rochester
Lewes	Roe Green
Lincoln	Rugby
Little Hulton	Seaton Delaval

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.—*Continued.*

Sheerness	Walker-on-Tyne
Shotley Bridge	Wallsend Industrial
Silsoe	Waterfoot
Skipton	Waterloo
Slaithwaite	West Stanley
Sowerby Bridge Industrial	Whaley Bridge
Stacksteads	Whitefield and Unsworth
Stanhope and Weardale	Willesden Junction
Stockton-on-Tees	Wilton Sidney Herbert
Stone	Wimbledon and Merton
Stratford	Windhill
Sunderland Equitable	Windy Nook
Swarthmoor and Ulverston	Wm. Thomson & Sons Ltd.
Tanfield	Woolfold
Tottington	Workington
Uppermill	Worksop
Walkden	





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MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, &c.





Head Offices and Boardroom.

92, CORPORATION STREET,
MANCHESTER.

Central Works.

NEW MOUNT STREET,
Angel Street, MANCHESTER.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Office and Works.

40, HIGH BRIDGE.

London Office and Works.

6, SALISBURY COURT,
FLEET STREET, E.C.



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MEMBERS' PASS BOOKS;

NOMINATION AND TRANSFER BOOKS.

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We can bear favourable comparison with any
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"Some of the choicest productions ever published."
"When framed, fit for a drawing-room."

IN calling the attention of Committees of Co-operative
Societies to the subject of

CHROMO ALMANACS

FOR 1891,

We take the opportunity of thanking our numerous friends for their very loyal support in this branch of our trade.

We have now completed our arrangements for designs for the coming season, and we do not hesitate to say that they are equal to anything ever shown before. Many of our designs are really well worth framing.

We strongly recommend societies to see our very pretty and artistic samples; and we would again remind committees that to get the best designs it is necessary to *order early*. Much delay and disappointment is caused by ordering in October and November, as the prettiest designs are the first to run out of print. July and August are by far the best months to order in, as then it ensures customers getting exactly what they require.

We do not invoice until December, if desired.

Our traveller will wait upon committees and managers, at any time they will appoint, with samples and prices.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF CHROMO ALMANACS FOR 1891

May be seen at the Exhibition of the Co-operative Congress at Glasgow in Whit-week, or at any other time on the premises of the CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY, 92, Corporation Street, Manchester; at their Branch Works, 40, High Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or at the London Branch Works, 6, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C. In the case of distant societies, samples will be sent to committees post free (parcel post) one way.

“SPECIAL”

Chromo Presentation Almanacs.

We have, during the last few seasons, arranged for a new feature in

CHROMO PICTURE ALMANACS,

whereby they are made not only ornamental but most useful. The method is to have an attractive picture, in colours, as a centre-piece, and various matters of information round the margin relating to the Society ordering; the whole being headed by a very attractive advertisement of the Society itself lithographed in colours. These “Special” Chromo Almanacs are really a first-class investment for the larger societies. No less quantity than 1,000 of a “Special” could be undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to

CHROMO DEPARTMENT,

Co-operative Printing Society, Manchester,
or Branches.

NOTE.—Samples may be seen at the Glasgow Congress Exhibition, or at the various premises of the Printing Society.



Illustrated Co-operative Book Almanac, 1891.

Crown 8vo., 32 pp., and Printed Cover; Diary added if desired.



In drawing attention to our ILLUSTRATED CO-OPERATIVE BOOK ALMANAC, we wish to thank those friends who so kindly and liberally rewarded our efforts to please in this direction last year. We are gratified to state that we had again last season a very large sale, and obtained many testimonials to the merits of our Annual BOOK ALMANAC (see page oo).

We beg to assure our friends that we shall again endeavour to deserve their good wishes.



In this Almanac will be found two pages of interesting and useful co-operative statistics, and the usual page of noteworthy co-operative events occurring between the Congress of 1890 and that of 1891; besides these matters, the BOOK ALMANAC will contain valuable Postal and other information, together with Portraits and short Biographies of the Presidents of the Glasgow Congress. Six full-page Engravings, carefully chosen with a view to interest and please, and numerous other illustrations of a high-class character will also be found. A DIARY is added at end of the Almanac for those societies requiring it, but it is quite optional.

Samples, including Diary, will be forwarded to committees in due course.

THE PRICES OF BOOK ALMANACS ARE AS FOLLOW,

WITH TWO PAGES OF OWN MATTER:—

2,000	1,000	750	500	350	250	150	100
£6. 10s.	£3. 10s.	£3.	£2. 2s.	£1. 12s. 6d.	£1. 7s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	15s.

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Quotations for special matter above the two pages allowed to Societies will be cheerfully given on application.

DIARY TO ACCOMPANY BOOK ALMANAC—16 PAGES.

3s. per 100.

20s. per 1,000.





Illustrated Co-operative Book Almanac for 1890.

Press Opinions of current issue.

The Manchester Co-operative Printers have issued to societies throughout the country specimen copies of their Book and Sheet Almanacs for 1890, with full particulars of terms on which they can be supplied. The Book Almanac, as usual, consists of thirty-two pages, giving a great variety of judiciously selected and well arranged matter, and a number of finely executed views and portraits. The portraits are those of the three chairmen of the Ipswich Congress—Professor Marshall, Mr. B. Jones, and Mr. G. Hines; and among the views is one of Wolsey's Gate, Ipswich, from a photograph by Mr. J. C. Hattersley (manager of the Manchester Equitable Society), and another of the tower of St. John's College Chapel, Cambridge, from a photograph by Mr. R. Hyde (Printing Society). There is also a good view of the Senate House, Cambridge, and of the Victoria Embankment, London. Brief descriptions of the views are given, and short biographical notices of the subjects of the portraits. The rest of the matter is of a varied, useful, and entertaining character, and evidences great painstaking and care on the part of the compiler. The Sheet Almanac has a fine picture of the Bank and Royal Exchange, London, and is so arranged as to allow considerable space for local information. The general excellence of the selections, the arrangement, and workmanship displayed in these almanacs, and the cheap rate at which they are offered, ought to secure for them an extensive distribution.—*Co-op. News*, November 16th, 1889.

The Book and Sheet Almanacs issued by the Co-operative Printing Society of Manchester, London, and Newcastle, are now ready, and are of the usual interesting character, being fully equal to their predecessors from both a literary and pictorial point of view, which is the highest praise that can be given them. As a means of information for members of stores, and for bringing in new members, they are unrivalled, abounding in useful co-operative and social bits bearing on our movement. The pictures are excellent, and calculated to please young and old alike. We strongly commend them to the attention of committees and societies in the south.—*Metropolitan Co-operator*, December, 1889.



CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY

LIMITED.

ROYAL Illustrated Sheet Almanac FOR 1891.



This is a most useful Almanac for those societies who wish to place prominently before their members the various dates of quarterly and other meetings, times for paying dividend, last dates for bringing in checks, &c.

The calendar is printed on a large scale, and is filled in with various co-operative, historical, and other events. It is now a customary feature for societies to have the various items just named relating to their own stores picked out in red ink, which not only serves a useful purpose, but gives the Almanac a more ornamental appearance, and does not greatly add to the cost.



Samples of Book and Sheet Almanacs

Will be forwarded to committees in due course (probably about September next), and we trust to receive orders early, to avoid overcrowding at end of year.

Prices of Royal Sheet Almanacs are as follow :—

2,000	1,000	750	500	350	250	150	100
£4. 5s.	£2. 10s.	£2. 3s.	£1. 15s.	£1. 7s.	£1. 1s.	14s.	10s.

These prices are for the Almanacs with the blanks on each side of picture filled with own matter, but *no other alteration.*

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THE Propaganda Scheme may, to a great extent, be effectually carried out by advertising and setting forth the advantages of Co-operation in every available and legitimate way; and in order to counteract the attacks made against the principle and system of Co-operation by unscrupulous enemies, few things could be more effective than using the space, often wasted, on Tea and Coffee Wrappers, by quoting, in an attractive manner, the opinions and testimonies of some of the greatest and most learned men of the day.

We have over fifty formes in type, specially arranged for Tea and Coffee Papers, and societies ordering can have their own names, &c., added to any they select.

They are printed on good white or coloured paper, and cut up in sizes ready for use at about 5d. per lb. complete. Special quotations given for large orders.

Intending purchasers are invited to send for a sample set of designs and literary matter, which will be forwarded FREE.

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LITHOGRAPHED TEA PAPERS, IN COLOURED INK.

These are both attractive in appearance and useful in practice.

We shall be pleased to forward Patterns, POST FREE, to all committees wishing to see them.

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AND BRANCHES.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Commemoration Announcements	3
Programme (Manchester)	4-13
List of Committee and Officers for 1890—Manchester	14
Portraits of Manchester Committee	15-17
" Officers—Manchester, Newcastle, and London.. .. .	19
History of the Society	21-34
View of First Premises, Balloon Street.. .. .	35
" Second Premises, Balloon Street	36
" New Mount Street Works.. .. .	37
" Present Premises, New Mount Street	39
" Shop and Head Offices, Corporation Street	41
Descriptive Sketch of a Visit to the Works, New Mount Street..	43-54
List of First Committee and Officers (1869)	55
" Gentlemen who have been officially connected with the Board of Management	56-57
Principle of the Society.. .. .	58
List of Committee and Officers for 1890—Newcastle	60
Portraits of Newcastle Committee.. .. .	61
View of Newcastle Premises.. .. .	63
List of Committee and Officers for 1890—London	66
Portraits of London Committee	67
View of London Premises	69
Tabulated Statement.. .. .	70-71
List of Shareholding Societies.. .. .	72-74
ADVERTISEMENTS :—	
Departments.. .. .	75
Places of Business.. .. .	76
Work executed by the Society	77
Programmes, Tickets, &c.	78
Chromo Presentation Almanacs	79
"Special" Chromo Presentation Almanacs.. .. .	80
Illustrated Book Almanac	81
" " " Press Opinions	82
Royal Illustrated Sheet Almanac.. .. .	83
XL, Banbury, and Eccles Check Books	84
Binding of Library Works	85
Tea and Coffee Papers.. .. .	86



